

## JUS

9. Exactly proportioned.  
The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship  
To meet his grace, *just* distance between our armies? *Shak.*  
10. Full; of full dimensions.  
His soldiers had divers skirmishes with the Numidians, so  
that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle.  
*Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
There is not any one particular abovementioned, but would  
take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*  
There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars.  
*Dutchess of Newcastle.*  
11. Exact in retribution.  
See nations slowly wife, and meanly *just*,  
To bury'd merit raise the tardy bust.  
*Vanity of Human Wishes.*

JUST. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.  
The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the  
beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the  
same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are  
not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good  
or better may be established. *Hoker.*

There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,  
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*  
A few seem to understand him right; *just* as when our Sa-  
viour said, in an allegorical sense, except ye eat the flesh of  
the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none  
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*  
2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value them-  
selves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

The neceless swim before  
To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale  
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*  
Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,  
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;  
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly.  
Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Demo-  
critus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with  
the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. *n. f.* [*juste*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback;  
tilt; tournament.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more  
noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*  
What news from Oxford? hold those *justs* and triumphs?  
*Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Among themselves the tourney they divide;  
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;  
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,  
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*

TO JUST. *v. n.* [*juster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

2. To push; to drive; to juggle.

JUSTICE. *n. f.* [*justice*, French; *justitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam. xv. 4.*

The king-becoming graces,  
As *justice*, verity, temperance, stableness,  
I have no relish of them. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind  
to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man  
his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it  
must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Loc.*

2. Vindicative retribution; punishment.

This shews you are above  
Yon *justices*, that these our nether crimes  
So speedily can venge. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut. xxxiii. 21.*

Left *justice* overtake us. *Is. lix. 9.*

Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; ex-  
amples of mercy, for comfort to others: the one procures  
fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,  
That if my speech offend a noble heart,  
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. [*justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by  
way of judgment.

And thou, Edras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may  
judge in all Syria. *Ezdr. viii. 23.*

5. JUSTICE of the King's Bench. [*justiciarius de Banco Regis*.]

Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore  
he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Anglie*. His office espe-  
cially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is,  
such as concern offences committed against the crown, digni-  
ty, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems,  
and such like; but it is come to pass, that he with his  
assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they

be incident to any personal action depending before  
them.

Give that whiffler his errand,  
He'll take my lord chief *justice*' warrant. *Prior.*

6. JUSTICE of the Common Pleas. [*justiciarius Communium Pla-*  
*citorum*.] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justici-*  
*arius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally  
did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is,  
all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as  
real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas,  
in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas,  
which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*

7. JUSTICE of the Forest. [*justiciarius Forestæ*.] Is a lord by  
his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences  
within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert:  
of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over  
all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all be-  
yond. *Cowel.*

8. JUSTICES of Assise. [*justicarii ad capiendas Assisas*.] Are  
such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this  
or that country to take assises; the ground of which polity  
was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these assises pass al-  
ways by jury, so many men might not, without great hin-  
derance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for  
this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and  
sent down to them. *Cowel.*

9. JUSTICES in Eyre. [*justicarii itinerantes*.] Are so termed  
of the French *eyre*, *iter*. The use of these, in ancient time,  
was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear  
such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown,  
and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the  
ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the  
king's bench, if the cause were too high for the country  
court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Termi-  
ner, because they were sent upon some one or few especial  
cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were  
sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with  
more indefinite and general commission. *Cowel.*

10. JUSTICES of Gaol Delivery. [*justicarii ad Gaolas delivran-*  
*das*.] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and deter-  
mine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are  
cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let  
to mainprize those prisoners, that by law be not bailable. These  
by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon  
several occasions; but afterward justices of assise were like-  
wise authorized to this. *Cowel.*

11. JUSTICES of Nisi Prius are all one now-a-days with justices  
of assise; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the  
common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justiciarii*  
*venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas*; and upon this clause  
of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as  
justices of assise, by reason of the writ or action that they  
have to deal in. *Cowel.*

12. JUSTICES of Peace. [*justicarii ad Pacem*.] Are they  
that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to  
attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom  
some, upon especial respects, are made of the quorum, be-  
cause some business of importance may not be dealt in with-  
out the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowel.*

The *justice*,  
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,  
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances,  
And so he plays his part. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men  
before them, about matters they were not able to answer.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The *justices* of peace are of great use; anciently they were  
conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that fe-  
veral acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction.  
*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

I sing no harm  
To officer, juggler, or *justice* of peace. *Donne.*

TO JUSTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to  
any. A word not in use.

As for the title of proscriptio, wherein the emperor hath  
been judge and party, and hath *justified* himself, God forbid  
but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Steward, a Scot, was apprehended, for in-  
tending to poison the young queen of Scots, the king deli-  
vered him to the French king, to be *justified* by him at his  
pleasure. *Hayward.*

JUSTICEMENT. *n. f.* [from *justice*.] Procedure in courts.

JUSTICER. *n. f.* [from *to justice*.] Administrator of justice.

An old word.

He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in  
the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to  
have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

JUSTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *justice*.] Rank or office of *justi-*  
*ce*.

JUSTICIABLE. *adj.* [from *justice*.] Proper to be examined in  
courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE.

## JUS

JUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or  
reason; conformable to justice.

Just are the ways of God,  
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable*  
resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which  
bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

JUSTIFIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *justifiable*.] Rectitude; possi-  
bility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before  
God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

JUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *justifiable*.] Rightly; so as to be  
supported by right.

A man may more *justifiably* throw crofs and pile for his opi-  
nions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*justification*, French; *justificatio*, low  
Latin.]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support; abolution  
from guilt.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as  
an essay of my virtue. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute  
obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*

2. Deliverance by pardon from sin past. *Clarke.*

In such righteousness  
To them by faith imputed, they may find  
*justification* towards God, and peace  
Of conscience. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xii.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this  
latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the con-  
summation of faith by charity and good works, that God ac-  
cepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of  
faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a  
rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

JUSTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who supports, de-  
fends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who justifies; one who  
defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which be-  
leaveth in Jesus. *Ro. iii. 26.*

TO JUSTIFY. *v. a.* [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;  
I cannot *justify*, whom law condemns. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans  
and sinners; but wisdom is *justified* of her children. *Mat. xi.*

How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be  
clean that is born of a woman? *Job xxv. 4.*

There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and  
there is a wise man that *justifieth* in judgment. *Ecclesi. x. 25.*

You're neither *justified*, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkind-  
ness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like  
a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel  
fallhood. *Sidney.*

What she did, whatever in itself,  
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

My unwilling flight the gods enforce,  
And that must *justify* our sad divorce. *Denham.*

Yet still thy foals shall stand in thy defence,  
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryden.*

Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure  
we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted suc-  
cession. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from  
which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts xiii.*

TO JUSTLE. *v. n.* [from *just*, *juster*, French.] To encoun-  
ter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance  
Puts back leave taking, *justles* roughly by  
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips  
Of all rejoindure. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one  
against another in the broad ways. *Nab. ii. 4.*

Argo pass'd  
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the *justling* rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds  
*justling*, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,  
Tine the flant lightning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not one starry spark,  
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiess therefore *justle* for a grant;  
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Murmuring noises rise in every street;  
The more remote run stumbling with their fear,  
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

## JUV

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear  
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air;  
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had fet bars and doors to it, and  
said hitherto shall thou come, but no farther, and here shall  
thy proud waves be staid; then might we well expect such  
vicissitudes, such *justlings* and clashings in nature. *Woodw.*

I thought the dean had been too proud  
To *justle* here among a crowd. *Swift.*

TO JUSTLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing  
against it.

Private and single abilities should not *justle* out and deprive  
the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly  
men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been *justled* off by their intru-  
sions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The surly commons shall respect deny,  
And *justle* peerage out with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and  
abuses of writing can ever be *justled* out of their possession  
of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post.

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